

power to beat and get ahead of their fellows in worldly things. They are taught to get along in the world, to look to the main chance, to never mind the worship of God until they have made their fortunes or are growing old.

HONOR TO PIONEERS

"May we not attribute the successes of today in some degree to the great priests and professors of yesterday?"

"There have been no more faithful, efficient and devoted priests of the church than were and are the Basilian Fathers. We ask you on this great day to rededicate, reconsecrate yourself for the great work still lying before you."

"Even though when you die some one else may immediately take your place in this vain, lying, competitive, sinful world, yet your example, your teaching can effect a great number of lives that will win a rich reward for you in that Land Beyond where your place cannot be taken, although you may lose it."

"Be faithful, be heroic, be great men, and you will fulfil God's ideal of college men. Nothing true, nothing good is ever lost."

"The highest representative of His Holiness, Our Holy Father, and the humblest member of this parish have joined here today to place the crown of a Golden Jubilee upon your brow. May God bless you as richly in the years to come as He has in the past."

ALL CLASSES MINGLE

Men of leisure, sons of toil, the colonel's lady and Judy O'Grady of Kipling's poem, the most prominent and the humblest rubbed shoulders in the equality of worship. The big edifice was crowded to the doors. The natural beauty of its altar, its stained glass windows and its vaulted and frescoed arches was enhanced by artistic decorations with the papal colors, yellow and white.

A very pretty part of the brilliant picture presented by the scarlet, purple, gold and black and white robes and vestments of the archbishops, bishops, prelates and priests before the altar was the appearance of two little page boys holding up the trains of the Apostolic Delegate's and Bishop Fallon's robes.

Bishop Fallon was assisted at the altar by Fathers D. Forster and Luby, acting as deacons. Rev. J. T. Muckle, president of the college, acted as master of ceremonies.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

Father Muckle presented the address of welcome from the college to His Excellency. This address pointed out that the ground where the college and church stands has always been holy ground knowing but one form of worship since the first white man set foot on it over a hundred years ago.

In replying His Excellency expressed his gratitude for the splendid reception accorded him at the college. He congratulated the staff of the college upon their achievements.

READ ADDRESS IN FRENCH

A. L. Gignac, heading a committee of seven prominent members of Assumption parish, read the address of welcome from the laity of the parish in French. His Excellency replying in the same language.

By virtue of the authority vested in him by the Holy Father, His Excellency bestowed the Papal blessing on all those present and granted a plenary indulgence under the usual forms of the church.

THE ARMY OF SPIES AND THEIR WORK

The following is from an article in the London Daily News of April 19th, 1920, by Major Erskine Childers, D. S. O.:

"What we all know is that Ireland is permeated with spies, ordinary and extraordinary, imported Englishmen and perverted Irishmen, in low places and in high places; who, under various official designations and with the temptation of high rewards, ply their calling in the never-ending work of detecting and punishing first and forecasting the great national crime of republicanism."

Major Childers then remarks that the British Government's pretext for myriad arrests in Ireland is that those taken are guilty of crime. He continues:

"In actual fact they (the British Government) are accelerating and intensifying the proscription, now long in vogue, of people believing in the independence of Ireland. Facilitate, intellectuals, labor leaders, workers in the economic and industrial revival, teachers of the Irish language, election organizers, elected members of local bodies, elected members of Parliament, not to speak of a host of local leaders of opinion—all these classes are being swept into the net, together with a number of men—and sometimes young boys—indiscriminately arrested because they happen to be found in a house which happens to have been designated by a spy for a raid."

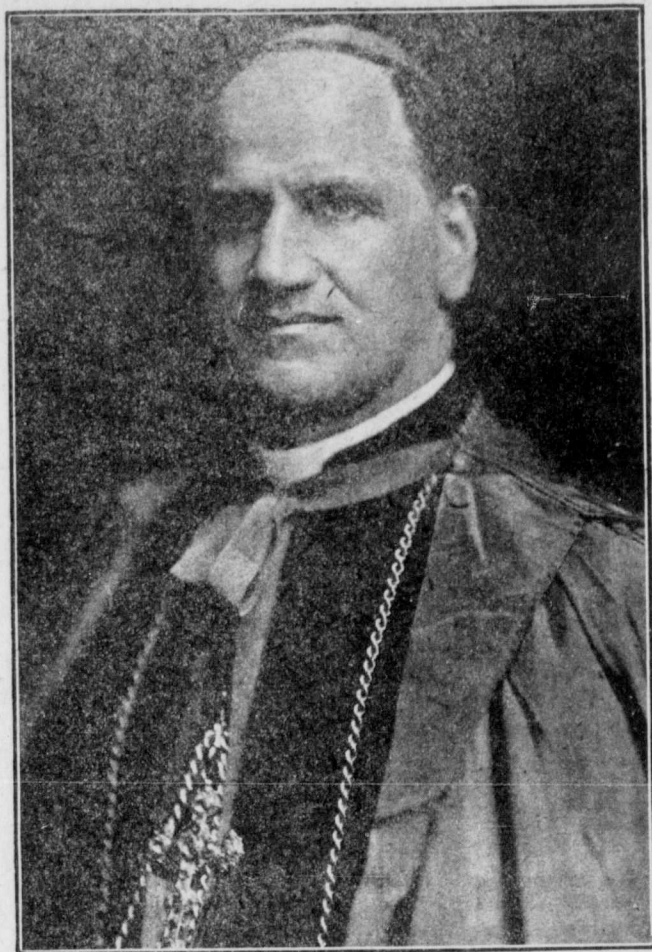
"I want to insist on this general statement, that an attempt is being made to break up a whole national organization, a living, vital, magnificent thing, normally and democratically evolved from the intense desire of a fettered and repressed people for self-reliance and self-development."

Until faith exists in the soul it is dead in the sight of God. Faith must precede all other virtues. It is the door into the Church of God.—Father R. F. Clarke, S. J.

THE DELEGATE'S VISIT TO LONDON DIOCESE

His Excellency Monsignor Pietro Di Maria, Delegate Apostolic to Canada, paid his first visit to the Diocese of London during the past week. Arriving in London on Monday evening, May 24th, accompanied by His Lordship Bishop Fallon and domestic prelate, a great number of London citizens greeted him at the station.

Later in the evening the Bishop formally received His Excellency in the Cathedral where the whole body



HIS EXCELLENCY PIETRO DI MARIA, Delegate Apostolic to Canada and Newfoundland

of the diocesan clergy and a thoroughly representative congregation of laymen filled the spacious edifice.

In the name of his devoted and zealous clergy, of his no less devoted and faithful people, and in his own name Bishop Fallon welcomed Monsignor Di Maria as a distinguished prelate of Holy Church, but especially and above all as the representative in Canada of the Father of the Faithful, His Holiness Pope Benedict XV.

There was no mistaking the genuine tone of sincere loyalty to the Holy See and love for the Holy Father that was the dominant note of Bishop Fallon's address of welcome.

His Excellency made the following reply:

"My Dear Lord Bishop.—The very kind and courteous welcome you just addressed me gives renewed evidence of Your Lordship's deferential attachment to the Sovereign Pontiff, and of your benevolent feelings towards the humble Representative of His Holiness in this beloved country. Be pleased, therefore, to accept my earnest congratulations and heartfelt thanks."

"My Lord, I may here recall the fact that, when, two years ago, I was in Rome preparing to leave for this new field assigned to my labors, Your Lordship's was the first visit I had the pleasure to receive from a Canadian Bishop in the Eternal City. In the course of our conversation you were good enough to assure me that you would do your utmost to render my sojourn as Apostolic Delegate in Canada agreeable and comforting. While thereby showing your kindness towards me, you implicitly manifested your devotedness to the Holy See by which I was intrusted with such a high and delicate office in this country."

"And now, My Lord, I feel happy that circumstances allow me to return your gracious visit, at your own residence, and in this splendid Cathedral dedicated to St. Peter: monument whose imposing structure eloquently relates the faith of the good Catholics of London, and the devotion your illustrious Predecessors always professed for the Prince of the Apostles as well as for the Heir of his dignity and jurisdiction, the Roman Pontiff."

"I am delighted that this occasion is offered me to thank Your Lordship publicly before this distinguished congregation of your Clergy and people, and to present you my most sincere wishes in every respect."

In Holy Scripture we read that Saint Peter, one of the first followers of Christ, was on account of his emphatic profession of faith in the Son of God, constituted by Him to be the foundation-stone of the Church and invested with the primacy over all those to be called within the fold of the heavenly Shepherd. This primacy nevertheless did not imply that Peter would

be alone in the government of the Church, but to the entire College of the Apostles, headed by Peter, the divine Saviour confided the conversion of the world. In their successors, Peter and the Apostles are still living: the Roman Pontiff as successor to St. Peter, the Bishops of the universe as successors to the Apostles.

"That Mission of the Apostles the Holy Ghost has allotted to you, My Lord, for this portion of the Church of Christ which is the diocese of London. I sincerely implore God's blessings upon Your Lordship's and your Priests' ardent endeavors for the spiritual welfare of the people of this diocese. Long may you live, to be well-deserving of our Holy

After the band had played, "O, Canada," Mr. G. L. Bush introduced His Lordship Bishop Fallon, of London, one of the greatest ecclesiastical orators in America, who delivered an address, the equal of which of his kind has perhaps never been heard in this city.

BISHOP FALLON

"The ceremony which you have invited me to take part in this afternoon revives in our memory the most stupendous and saddest tragedy the world has ever known. It recalls to your minds not alone the colossal expenditure of material treasures but the millions of lives sacrificed for principles held dearer than life itself. It is of the causes which brought about this World War that I mainly desire to speak to you."

Bishop Fallon carried his hearers back to the origin of the trouble in Europe, which started in 1648, when the Treaty of Westphalia was signed, through which medieval Europe disappeared.

"Intrigue and deceit followed the making of that treaty. The Treaty of Westphalia sowed the seeds of the awful harvest that we gathered in those five years of unpeppable suffering and tragedy. Coming down a little farther into modern history, I may sketch some of the events for the 120 years preceding 1914. From 1794 until 1814, five men dominated Europe. The first of these was the great Napoleon, great because of his military genius, because of his marvelous triumphs, but not great in the heritage of his people. From 1794 to 1815 he was the dominating figure of Europe. He ruled the world, and he ruled it as an autocrat, and as a pagan, without consideration for that principle of democracy for which we say we fought the great War."

The Congress of Vienna, in 1815, was supposed to right the evils of Napoleon, but by trickery and distrust it left the world worse than ever. It was in this year that Metternich, the Austrian, reached the height of his power, which lasted for nearly forty years.

NAPOLEON 3RD

"There came then the third of these five men to which I have made reference. He is called Napoleon 3rd or 'the little.' He has the right to the name of Napoleon 'the little.' For years he dominated the situation in Europe, until his inefficiency ruined the European Empire."

"The fourth figure who dominated Europe was Bismarck. There is not a Catholic present who will not bear me out, that we were the first people who suffered from this ill-named 'little' German. German Catholics were the first who had to face these years which undoubtedly brought the world's misfortune of 1914 upon us."

The man who dropped Bismarck, and who for 25 years, under the title of William 2nd, of Germany, was the dominating figure of German affairs, was the fifth man whom Bishop Fallon mentioned.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

"No one will, and I'm not particular if anybody does, doubt just where I stand on the matter of British Commonwealth. I say it looks incredible that Great Britain sat still without a movement of protest while Bismarck throttled Denmark, crushed Austria and rolled France in the dust. When Kaiser William came to the German throne there was no more honored guest or respected guest received by Great Britain than that same Kaiser. Warnings were issued, but they fell on deaf ears; our leaders, our statesmen, and our diplomats all stood by, kept their counsel, if they had any. Some of them went further—they were the admirers of everything German. It is not so long ago since a young man could not get a professorship in an Ontario college without a German degree tacked to his name."

German philosophy, German higher criticism of the Scriptures and German theology, all of which were destructive to Christianity, were bowed before. We were idolaters of that Germany which, from 1914 to 1918, we could not find language strong enough to damn, and all this time the one thought of this German autocrat was world-empire—German domination.

"Other reasons caused war." "Deeper reasons than these," continued Bishop Fallon, "caused the War, not historical nor human, but reasons moral and supernatural. The world has been an architect of its own misfortune. German teaching of the supremacy of man was directly in defiance to the teaching of Christianity, that man is a sinner. Left to himself he gives way to pride, lust, anger and jealousy. Five years of war is perfect evidence of what man can do without God."

"The modern teaching of no heaven, no hell, no hereafter, is wrong. The most important part of life is not from the cradle to the grave, but that which comes after death, and the old pagan idea of 'eat, drink and be merry for tomorrow we may die,' is not the principle which should dominate the lives of the Christians of today."

"During the past six years we have witnessed the lives of young men, men in the maturity of their years, and men of grey hairs snuffed out as the flame of a candle, their work not yet done."

WORSHIP OF STATE

Another evil which caused the downfall of Germany, and which Bishop Fallon said he believed was at our doors was the pagan worship of State. "I spent some part of my life in Germany and found the German civilians a kind and courteous people, but when it came to the

question of State, individualism counted for nothing. "You are gathered here today to pay respect to the brave men who went to fight for the cause of justice. You have erected this memorial to be a perpetual evidence of this principle. Has the triumph been as complete as we were led to believe on the 11th of November, 1918? Cast your eyes over Europe today. Do you find the victory has justified the sacrifice?" Bishop Fallon went on to say if the affirmative could be answered to these questions the sacrifice of so many of our noble young men had not been in vain. The speaker concluded with a few words on reconstruction, suggesting that if the individual took as a standard of living the ten commandments of God and lived in accordance with them there would be no need for preaching reconstruction which was entirely dependent on the individual himself.

ADMIRAL STORY

Following Bishop Fallon's address, Admiral Story spoke a few words, dealing with the history of the late War, and the splendid part played by the members of the parish of the Church of Our Lady.

THE UNVEILING

The procession to the monument which followed Admiral Story's address, formed in the church. The children of Mary in white dresses and veils led the way. Then came twelve tiny girls in white with immense bouquets of red and white roses, and small boys carrying red tulips. A floral wreath in red and white was laid on the monument by Master A. McClelland, whose father was killed early in the War. The altar boys, novices and acolytes followed. The monument was unveiled by two little girls, daughters of soldiers, and was blessed by Rev. Father Doyle, after which the National Anthem and "Holy God" were sung. During the dispersal of the crowd the band played several patriotic airs.

THOSE WHO FELL

The bronze plate on the soldiers' memorial at the Church of Our Lady bears the following inscription:

"In honor of our 322 heroes who heard their country's call, and in sacred memory of:

Roy Beltz, Gerald Boyle, John Brabson, Orman Gibbs, Francis Haley, Stuart F. Hayes, Francis Henry, Patrick Keleher, Vincent Kelly, Frederick Kirvan, Edward Lobsinger, Angus McClelland, Victor McQuillan, John McTague, David Murphy, Wilfrid Oakes, Robert O'Drowsky, Charles Parker and William Sweeney, who made the supreme sacrifice, 1914-1918."

EDITORIAL COMMENT

The Guelph Daily Herald had the following in its editorial comments: His Lordship well said that the truest and surest principles on which reconstruction can be based are those of the Ten Commandments. There we have the only real foundation on which a lasting process to rebuild peace upon can be secured.

His Lordship well said that the truest and surest principles on which reconstruction can be based are those of the Ten Commandments. There we have the only real foundation on which a lasting process to rebuild peace upon can be secured. It is to be feared that the world is little by little forgetting the tenets of the Ten Commandments, just as it is little by little retreating from church going, and as Bishop Fallon well pointed out as we stray from God, the result is certain to be for our own detriment. His Lordship's warning was timely.

DEAN HARRIS

Born in Cork, Ireland, March 10th, 1846, came to Toronto, 1858. Made classical studies at St. Michael's College, this city, made two years philosophy at College of St. Anne, Quebec. Accompanied Archbishop Lynch to Rome in 1869. Entered the Urban University, Rome, where he completed his theological course and was ordained to the priesthood June 10th, 1870. In the same year he was appointed to the Parish of St. James, Adela, where he remained five years. Was appointed Rector of St. Michael's Cathedral, 1875. In 1877 assumed the Rectorship of Newman Parish and, in 1884, was transferred to St. Catharines and made Dean of the Niagara Peninsula. Resigning in 1901 he travelled for six years visiting the Azores, the Azores, Spain and Portugal; the West Indies, British Guiana, Mexico, Yucatan, Central America and parts of South America. In Yucatan, Chiapas and Honduras, he visited the pre-Columbian and forest buried cities of the ancient Mayas and Quiches. Returning from his explorations of the ruins of these pre-Spanish cities and his study of the tribes of Yucatan and Northern Mexico he settled in Salt Lake City and for six years edited the Intermountain Catholic and wrote his "History of the Catholic Church in Utah" translating from the Spanish and incorporating in the work the "Diario" or Journal of Dominguez and Escalante, the Spanish priests, who in 1776 traversed Utah and made known the existence of the great Salt Lake.

In 1912, the Dean returned to Toronto, where, that he might have

leisure to continue his studies in Ethnology and Archaeology, he accepted the Chaplaincy of St. John's Industrial School.

The Dean in 1889 was elected by acclamation, President of the Ontario Mechanics' Institute Association, with a membership of 45,000. In 1919 he was by acclamation elected President of the Ontario Archaeological Society and re-elected to the same office this year. He is a D. D. of the Propaganda, Rome, an LL.D. of the University of Ottawa, and a D. Litt. of the Universities of Toronto and Laval. He is now in his seventy-fifth year and on June 10th, this year, the Dean will celebrate the fiftieth year of his ordination, in St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto.

He is an annual contributor to the "Ontario Archaeological Report" and has written for various publications learned articles on ethnology and archaeology. His published works include—"History of the Early missions in Western Canada"—"The Catholic Church in the Niagara Peninsula 1639-1895"—"Days and Nights in the Tropics"—"By Path and Trail"—"Travel Talks"—"Pioneers of the Cross in Canada"—"Essays on Occultism, Spiritism and Demonology"—"Here and There in Mexico"—"Prehistoric Man in America," etc. Next Christmas his latest work, "The Cross Banners of the Saguenay" will be put on the market in England and Canada by the Dent Publishing House.

Dean Harris before taking Orders was ranked among the greatest athletes of the Dominion.

Interchange of Scholarships with South America

Planning an extensive interchange of scholarships between Latin-American educational institutions and the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, Rev. John F. O'Hara, director of the School of Commerce at Notre Dame will sail from New York for South America, June 2nd. He will study educational conditions in Chile, Peru, Argentina and Uruguay and will endeavor to establish closer relations between American and South American colleges. In addition to holding examinations for Latin-American applicants for the ten free scholarships in agriculture at Notre Dame offered by the Studebaker Corporation of South Bend, Father O'Hara will complete arrangements for the Notre Dame graduates in foreign commerce who will take up post-graduate work at various South American universities next fall. The commerce graduates will be sent to Chile, Uruguay, Argentina and Peru through the courtesy of the United States Steel Corporation.

Father O'Hara recently returned from the National Foreign Trade Council Convention in San Francisco where the opinion was general that interchange of scholarships more than any other one thing would solve Pan-American trade difficulties.

Father O'Hara is secretary of the educational committee of the council.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

OUR PRIVILEGE

We who belong to the true church should be grateful to God for this wonderful privilege. For most of us the fact that we have the true faith is an accident of birth, born as we are of Catholic parents. We should show this gratitude for the saving gift of the true faith by becoming apostles of the true faith. We know that the faith has to be propagated by human agency, and hence on us lies the duty of giving to others what we have received without any merits on our part.

Our privilege, to be children of the Church, is something we cannot really understand in this life. When we go forth at the call of God and stand before our Eternal Judge then, and not till then, shall we grasp the awful significance of the word, Catholic, and how great the responsibilities associated with membership in the Church of Jesus Christ.

His Eminence Cardinal Bourne not long since, addressing a very representative body of Catholics, banded together for the propagation of the faith, put emphasis on two of these obligations. His Eminence viewed the responsibilities of Catholicity as privileges granted by God to the faithful. The first mentioned is that we are bound by our prerogatives as Catholics to provide for the sanctification and salvation of those already members of the Church. We have all done this in some degree. We have aided in the building of churches and schools and convents. By means of Societies such as the Extension Society we have broken the bread of life to those in a state of spiritual starvation.

But there is another obligation or privilege to be regarded seriously, though for the present it must hold a secondary place, on account of the special claims which our Catholic people in the missionary sections of Canada have upon us; and that is to give to the swarms of men and women about us some comparatively easy opportunity of knowing what the Church teaches.

In missionary Canada the giving to the scattered Catholics of the West the means of practicing their religion easily will, in a measure, fulfil this second obligation. The example of Catholic life has a most beneficial influence on the conduct of our non-Catholic neighbors. In Western Canada, more than in the older

sections of our country, the Protestant churches have lost their influence and are no longer the leaders of the people. On the other hand, the solid hold the Catholic Church has on the minds of her children is very evident and attracts attention. Catholics can if they will, exert their influence over these churchless Christians.

To do this effectively our Catholics must be 100 per cent. Catholic and radiate Catholicity, and let it be seen as the motive power of their every-day actions. How can this be if our Catholics are not instructed? How can they be intelligent practical Catholics if they are ignorant of their religion? How can they escape the bane of ignorance if they are without priests and teachers and schools and churches?

You understand then the point made by the English Cardinal? You see too the need of aiding a society such as Extension that sends forth priests to priestless Catholics and gives them an opportunity of saving not only their own souls but the souls of their non-Catholic friends.

Here is our privilege; no matter what may be our station in life, rich or poor, learned or unlearned, we can all be like Christ teaching the truth of God, like the Apostles making known Christ and Christ crucified. What a glorious opportunity for any man; to save souls and to strengthen the Church of God in a country like Canada with undreamed-of possibilities!

Donations may be addressed to:

Rev. T. O'Donnell, President, Catholic Church Extension Society, 67 Bond St., Toronto.

Contributions through this office should be addressed to:

EXTENSION, CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE, London, Ont.

DONATIONS

Previously acknowledged \$8,472 58

A Friend..... 1 00

Mrs. M. Dobson, Chicago..... 1 00

MASS INTENTIONS

A Friend, Paris..... 2 00

THE DE FACTO REPUBLIC

"Gradually but surely the Sinn Fein courts are extending their domination in the west and where Sinn Fein with the aid of the Volunteers, has not driven out the British rule altogether the old warfare continues. *** It is obvious that in this kind of warfare the Government is slowly losing and that Sinn Fein, with the aid of the Volunteers and organized labor has reached an unprecedented degree of power."—Special Correspondent Manchester Guardian, April 17th, 1920.

FATHER FRASER'S CHINA MISSION FUND

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

There are four hundred million pagans in China. If they were to pass in review at the rate of a thousand a minute, it would take nine months for them all to go by! Thirty-three thousand of them die daily unbaptized! Missionaries are urgently needed to go to their rescue.

China Mission College, Almonte, Ontario, Canada, is for the education of priests for China. It has already fourteen students, and many more are applying for admittance. Unfortunately funds are lacking to accept them all. China is crying out for missionaries. They are ready to go. Will you send them? The salvation of millions of souls depends on your answer to this urgent appeal. His Holiness Pope blesses benefactors, and the students pray for them daily.

A Bursar of \$5,000 will support a student in perpetuity. Help to complete the Bursar.

Gratefully yours in Jesus and Mary J. M. FRASER.

SACRED HEART BURSAR

Previously acknowledged... \$4,583 75

Mr. & Mrs.—Grand River, P. E. I..... 5 00

Mrs. M. Dobson, Chicago..... 1 00

QUEEN OF APOSTLES BURSAR

Previously acknowledged \$1,576 72

In honor of Blessed Virgin, Picton..... 2 00

ST. ANTHONY'S BURSAR

Previously acknowledged..... \$893 20

A Friend, Dorchester, Mass..... 15 00

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION BURSAR

Previously acknowledged... \$1,873 70

COMFORTER OF THE AFFLICTED BURSAR

Previously acknowledged... \$801 00

A Friend, Cambridge..... 50

ST. JOSEPH, PATRON OF CHINA, BURSAR

Previously acknowledged... \$1,443 87

BLESSED SACRAMENT BURSAR

Previously acknowledged... \$234 25

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER BURSAR

Previously acknowledged... \$242 80

HOLY NAME OF JESUS BURSAR

Previously acknowledged... \$203 00

HOLY SOULS BURSAR

Previously acknowledged... \$579 75

F. G. L. Potypiece, Chatsworth..... 1 00

LITTLE FLOWER BURSAR

Previously acknowledged... \$878 87

A Friend, Montreal..... 2 00

SACRED HEART LEAGUE BURSAR

Previously acknowledged... \$451 00

League of Sacred Heart, Collingwood..... 8 00

Mr. & Mrs.—Grand River, P. E. I..... 5 00

St. Mary's Cathedral, Halifax..... 62 00